

pressus Lea,	pressus Lea,	pressus Lea.
.....	.....	pustulatus Lea (rare).
.....	.....	pustulosus Lea.
.....	.....	pyramidatus Lea.
rangianus Lea,	.....	rangianus Lea.
.....	rubiginosus Lea	rubiginosus Lea.
.....	(common),	(common).
.....	rectus Lam.,	rectus Lam.
Kirtlandiana Lea,	.....	? ?
.....	? ?	subrotundus Lea.
triangularis Lea,	.....	triangularis Lea.
tuberculatus Barnes,	.....	tuberculatus Barnes.
undulatus Barnes,	.....	undulatus Barnes.
verrucosus Barnes	.....	verrucosus Barnes
(rare). Very large.		(rare).

THE SHELL-BEARING MOLLUSCA OF RHODE ISLAND.

BY HORACE F. CARPENTER.

FAMILY UNIONIDÆ.

189.—*Unio radiatus*.

Syns.:

Mya radiata, Gm. Dill. Wood.

Mya oblonga, Wood.

Lampsilis radiata, Stimp. Morse.

Unio Virginiana, Lam.

Unio radiata, modern authors.

Shell transversely oblong-ovate, broader and angular behind; beaks nearer the anterior extremity; epidermis concentrically wrinkled, olivaceous with numerous lines of a greenish color radiating from the beaks to the margin; naere bluish-white, iridescent at the posterior portion, with flesh colored tints; cardinal teeth strong, erect, triangular pyramidal. Length 3 inches, height $1\frac{7}{10}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$.

It inhabits ponds and rivers on the eastern slope of the Alleghanies and is quoted as being one of our most common species, but it is

not the case in Rhode Island, being extremely local, though abundant where found at all. Up to October of 1872, it had never been collected in this State. I had frequently examined our various ponds and rivers with particular reference to this species, without success, but in riding past Mashapang Pond one day in October, I noticed that the water was extremely low, and on going down to the edge of the pond I saw numerous tracks of *Unio* in the sand, and among them were some which seemed a little different in shape from those made by the *U. complanatus*. On following up these tracks (some of them eight or ten feet in length) I found at the end of each, burrowed in the sand, the long-looking for *radiatus*.

Genus *Margaritana*, Schum., 1817.

Shell transverse, inequilateral; hinge like that of *Unio*, but destitute of lateral teeth. There are forty species, three of which inhabit Rhode Island.

(To be continued.)

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THIRD SUPPLEMENT TO FIFTH VOLUME OF TERRESTRIAL MOLLUSKS OF THE UNITED STATES. By W. G. Binney. (Ex. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. xix, pt. 4, May, 1890.) This Third Supplement equals our expectations, in fully sustaining the author's reputation for careful and reliable work. In it are described and figured the species of land mollusks made known since the publication of the Second Supplement. Mr. Binney, while not departing from that wise conservatism, in regard to specific limitations, which has made his successive volumes models of careful systematic work, devotes more space than formerly to the important subject of variation. Geographical distribution also has much attention. The species and varieties figured and described are as follows: *Zonites minusculus* var. *Alachuana* Dall (Florida), *Succinea chrysis* and *annexa* Westerlund (Alaska), *Zonites ligerus* var. *Stonei* Pilsbry (Del.), *Z. Sterkii* Dall (Ohio), *Pupa Holzingeri* Sterki (Minn., Ill.), *Zonites Singleyanus* Pilsbry (Texas), *Z. Dallianus* Simpson (Fla.), *Microphysa*? *dioscoricola* Ad. (Fla.), *Polygyra auriculata* var. *microforis* Dall (Fla.), *P. Jacksoni* var. *deltoidea* Simpson (Ind. Ter.), *Mesodon Kiowaensis* Simpson (Ind. Ter.), *Acanthinula granum* Strebel &